

'No danger' at U.S. nuclear plant

ROCHESTER, New York, Jan. 26 (R) — The owners of a U.S. nuclear power plant which leaked radioactive steam yesterday said today the situation was returning to normal, and government officials said there was no danger to health. A company spokesman said the alert at the R. E. Elgin plant at Ontario, New York state, was over and the plant was stable and progressing towards shutdown, which it was expected to reach tomorrow. Ronald Haynes, regional administrator for the Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC), said: "There is no radiation contamination and no health hazards."

Volume 7, Number 1871

AMMAN, WEDNESDAY JANUARY 27, 1982 — RABIA THANI 2, 1402

Price: Jordan 100 fils; Syria 1 pound; Lebanon 1 pound; Saudi Arabia 1.50 riyals; UAE 1.50 dirhams; Great Britain 25 pence

Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordan Press Foundation

جريدة الأردن تنشر يومياً ملخصاً من المؤسسة الصحفية العربية "الرأي"

Israelis sentence 5 Gazans

TEL AVIV, Jan. 26 (A.P.) — An Israeli military court today sentenced five Palestinians to life in prison for allegedly murdering seven people, throwing grenades at Israeli vehicles and stockpiling arms. A military spokesman said the five were part of a 21-member Palestinian commando group in the Gaza Strip.

Koivisto voted Finnish president

HELSINKI, Jan. 26 (R) — Finnish Prime Minister Mauno Koivisto was voted this country's ninth president and the first Social Democratic head of state today, election officials said. A special college of 301 popularly chosen members elected him to the nation's most powerful office with 167 votes. Mr. Koivisto won 145 electors in the popular vote earlier this month and the promised support of 21 Communists and one other elector.

Ibrahim, Rydbeck discuss UNRWA

AMMAN, Jan. 26 (Petra) — Occupied Territories Affairs Minister Hassan Ibrahim received today Commissioner-General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency (UNRWA) Olof Rydbeck, who is currently visiting Jordan. They discussed UNRWA conditions in general and its budget deficit for this year in particular. Mr. Ibrahim and Mr. Rydbeck also discussed ways to enable UNRWA to cover its budget deficit so that it could continue all its services to the Palestinian refugees. The meeting was attended by UNRWA Director in Amman John Tanner and Occupied Territories Affairs Ministry Acting Under-Secretary Najah Al Nabulsi. Mr. Rydbeck arrived in Amman last night.

Cabinet decides on trade delegations

AMMAN, Jan. 26 (Petra) — The cabinet has decided to form a delegation, to be headed by Industry and Trade Minister Walid Asfour, to attend meetings of the 32nd session of the Arab Economic and Social Council scheduled to be held in Tunis in early February, as well as a meeting of the joint Jordanian-Tunisian committee formed in accordance with the trade agreement signed between the two countries. The cabinet has also decided to form a delegation to be headed by Mr. Asfour to participate in the meeting of the consultative committee on industrial co-operation among the Islamic countries which will be held in Islamabad, Pakistan on Feb. 4.

Parliamentarians to leave for Kuwait

AMMAN, Jan. 26 (Petra) — A Jordanian parliamentary delegation headed by Speaker of the Upper House of Parliament Bahjat Al Tabouni will leave Amman on Friday to attend the meetings of the 12th Arab Parliamentary Union which will be held in Kuwait. The union will discuss the question of transferring the union's headquarters in Lebanon, the participation of Arab parliamentarians in cleansing the Arab atmosphere, Israel's annexation of the Golan Heights and aggression on Lebanon. It will also discuss parliamentary coordination to unify the Arab position in meetings of the Inter-Parliamentary Union in the spring of 1982.

Iraqi minister leaves for Geneva

AMMAN, Jan. 26 (Petra) — Iraqi Health Minister Riyad Ibrahim left Amman for Geneva this morning to participate in the joint meeting of the executive council of the World Health Organisation (WHO) and the executive bureau of the Arab health ministers' council which began its meetings yesterday. In a statement to Petra, Jordan News Agency, Dr. Ibrahim said that during the weekend meetings, pending questions between WHO and Arab health ministers will be resolved, particularly the implementation of the decision to transfer WHO regional headquarters from Alexandria to

Arab Gulf ministers take secret decisions on defence strategy

RIVADH, Jan. 26 (A.P.) — The defence ministers of Saudi Arabia and Arab states along the Gulf reached "unanimous secret resolutions" today on establishing a collective military defence strategy for the region, the Saudi defence minister declared.

Prince Sultan Ibn Abdul Aziz was addressing a press conference after the conclusion of a two-day defence ministers' parley, the first held by the six member states of the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC)—Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, the United Arab Emirates (UAE), Bahrain, Qatar and Oman.

"All decisions were adopted unanimously, and there was not a single difference in opinion," said Prince Sultan. "But the decisions have remained secret, because they are related to the high interest of our countries and because action must precede words."

Prince Sultan sidestepped a question on whether the resolutions explicitly provided for formation of an "air defence umbrella" for the Gulf states.

The press conference capped two days of closed meetings, from which even top aides were excluded on two occasions.

Prince Sultan toned down reported Iranian threats to the GCC member states, which accused the Tehran regime of instigating an aborted "Islamic revolution" coup bid in Bahrain last month.

"The Bahrain incident was no

more than children's play," he said. "Our meeting was not prompted by emergent causes or sudden fears, but as part of an overall concept of foreign dangers which the Gulf is subjected to."

His statement was in line with an abrupt suspension of Saudi Radio attacks on Iran, an emphasis on Islamic unity in the Gulf and allusions to "superpower ambitions" in the region.

This was widely taken here as an allusion to the Soviet Union.

Prince Sultan emphasised that the GCC states "categorically reject foreign protection, to the detriment of the Soviet Union."

They added that Mr. Suslov, whose illness was not named, was believed to have been on life-support systems when he died.

Mr. Suslov had indicated earlier in the day that any decisions taken by the defence ministers would have to be ratified by the GCC heads of state, probably at a special summit.

"We are now in the phase of setting priorities and undertaking a comprehensive survey of the defence capabilities available to each (GCC) state," said Mr. Bisshara.

He underscored Prince Sultan's interpretation about the source of dangers besetting the Gulf.

Collective security, he said, "will not leave any gaps for the big powers and foreign countries to infiltrate the region."

Reagan to talk tough

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26 (R) — President Reagan will tell Congress that he is ready to impose new economic sanctions on the Soviet Union and Poland if the Polish crisis worsens, administration officials said today.

In his annual State of the Union Address to a joint session of Congress tonight, Mr. Reagan will also warn Cuba that he is ready to act firmly if it continues to promote what he believes is a policy of sub-

version in Latin America, the officials said.

The main focus of the message

will be on domestic affairs, including plans to deal with the current recession.

Officials said the speech would not define the precise conditions under which the president would augment the economic sanctions he imposed against Poland and the Soviet Union after the military crackdown in Poland last month.

Mr. Reagan is thought to be taking his regular winter holiday and it was not known where he received the news of his long-standing colleague's death.

Mr. Suslov had died on Sept. 18, 1981, at the age of 75, and his ashes interred in the Kremlin wall in keeping with usual Soviet practice.

Mr. Brezhnev is thought to be

taking his regular winter holiday

and it was not known where he

received the news of his long-

standing colleague's death.

Western analysts said Mr. Suslov's death had robbed Mr. Brezhnev of a possibly irreplaceable

supporter and adviser in the collective leadership that has ruled the Soviet Union since 1964.

Mr. Suslov acted as prosecutor

against former Kremlin leader

Nikita Khrushchev in the con-

ference.

Mr. Suslov had died on Sept. 18, 1981, at the age of 75, and his ashes interred in the Kremlin wall in keeping with usual Soviet practice.

Mr. Brezhnev is thought to be

taking his regular winter holiday

and it was not known where he

received the news of his long-

standing colleague's death.

Western analysts said Mr. Suslov's death had robbed Mr. Brezhnev of a possibly irreplaceable

supporter and adviser in the collective leadership that has ruled the Soviet Union since 1964.

Mr. Suslov acted as prosecutor

against former Kremlin leader

Nikita Khrushchev in the con-

Kremlin's top ideologist dies

MOSCOW, Jan. 26 (R) — Soviet Communist Party ideologist Mikhail Suslov, the most powerful figure in the Kremlin after President Leonid Brezhnev has died at the age of 79.

The official news agency TASS said that Mr. Suslov died after a brief, grave illness."

Informed Soviet sources said he

succumbed in the special hospital beside the Kremlin where members of the Soviet elite are treated with the blessing of Mr. Suslov.

The latter's power was never in question. Whenever Mr. Brezhnev returned from trips Mr. Suslov was always the first member of the leadership to step forward to provide the traditional Russian bear-hug.

It was usually Mr. Suslov who

pinned on Mr. Brezhnev's breast

his many state awards and at important Kremlin gatherings Mr. Suslov always stood close to Mr. Brezhnev.

In ideological matters, Mr. Suslov was the Kremlin's unchallenged spokesman, an interpreter of Marxist-Leninist dogma and defender of the Soviet party against unorthodoxy.

He was an implacable opponent of Polish-style reform in the Communist bloc and one of his last major engagements was a meeting with Polish Foreign Minister Jozef Czyrek two weeks ago.



Mikhail Suslov

spiracy that toppled him, and was said later to have been the "kingmaker" in putting together a new leadership with Mr. Brezhnev at its head.

Mr. Brezhnev's gradual accumulation of power since then to hold both the leadership of the Communist Party and the state presidency was clearly achieved with the blessing of Mr. Suslov.

The latter's power was never in question. Whenever Mr. Brezhnev returned from trips Mr. Suslov was always the first member of the leadership to step forward to provide the traditional Russian bear-hug.

It was usually Mr. Suslov who

pinned on Mr. Brezhnev's breast

his many state awards and at important Kremlin gatherings Mr. Suslov always stood close to Mr. Brezhnev.

In ideological matters, Mr. Suslov was the Kremlin's unchallenged spokesman, an interpreter of Marxist-Leninist dogma and defender of the Soviet party against unorthodoxy.

He was an implacable opponent of Polish-style reform in the Communist bloc and one of his last major engagements was a meeting with Polish Foreign Minister Jozef Czyrek two weeks ago.

In ideological matters, Mr. Suslov was the Kremlin's unchallenged spokesman, an interpreter of Marxist-Leninist dogma and defender of the Soviet party against unorthodoxy.

He was an implacable opponent of Polish-style reform in the Communist bloc and one of his last major engagements was a meeting with Polish Foreign Minister Jozef Czyrek two weeks ago.

Palestinians reject call by West Bank mayors for recognition of Israel

Security Council to meet today

UNITED NATIONS, Jan. 26 (R) — The Security Council will meet privately tomorrow to discuss the Golan Heights question, a U.N. spokesman said today. The talks were seen as the first step towards summoning the General Assembly into emergency session on the issue. The United States vetoed a move by the council last week to impose sanctions against Israel for annexing the Syrian Golan region last month. Yesterday the Non-Aligned group at the U.N., numbering nearly 100, urged the council to convene a special session of the assembly to take up the issue. There is no veto in the 157-nation assembly, but its decisions are not binding. The assembly president, Ismat Kittani of Iraq, returned to New York from Baghdad yesterday in anticipation of an emergency session.

for the Palestinians to talk about."

Mr. Freij also ruled out the possibility of a military solution and said "the only alternative is a political dialogue, which holds the promise of movements."

Mr. Shawa, although he said he agreed with Mr. Freij, said that Israel should recognise the Palestinians first. "I don't think it is justifiable to ask the Palestinians, who have nothing, to recognise Israel and its right to exist." He added: "The stronger should recognise the weaker."

The DFLP statement called on the PLO to take a firm stand on Mr. Shawa and Mr. Freij and "expose, boycott and uncover them and other deviationist agents like them."

There was no official comment by the PLO, although the Palestinian news agency, WAFA, said PLO chairman Yasser Arafat headed a meeting of the Executive Committee, which includes representatives from the eight commands making up the PLO. WAFA said the meeting which was held last night, discussed current issues such as Israel's annexation of Syria's Golan Heights as well as the "consequences" of the mayors' statements.

West Bank reactions

Meanwhile, Arab newspaper editors in occupied East Jerusalem were quoted by the Jerusalem Post as saying Mr. Freij's statement was "courageous" and that it reflected the opinion of the majority of West Bank Arabs.

"What is news is his frankness in saying it," the Post quoted one unidentified editor as saying.

But Nablus Mayor Bassam Al Shak'a, a leader of nationalist Arabs in the West Bank, said Mr. Freij's remarks were "unhelpful" and charged Mr. Freij had given in to Israeli and American pressure. He said there was no point in asking the PLO to recognise Israel "because all the major Israeli parties have already said they will not have dealings with the PLO."

Mr. Shak'a was supported in a statement by the Mayors of Tulkarm, Ramallah and Kalkilya in the West Bank.

Iraq, Iran reach accord on POW family visits

UNITED NATIONS, Jan. 26 (A.P.) — Iran and Iraq have reached agreement to allow prisoners of their 16-month-old conflict to be visited by their families, a spokesman for secretary-general Javier Perez de Cuellar announced today.

The spokesman, Francois Giuliani, said Mr. Perez de Cuellar "considers this a positive development which is conducive to the search for peace."

Mr. Giuliani said the accord was reached "in the context of the consultations which Mr. Perez de Cuellar held with the U.N. envoys of the two warring nations."

The secretary-general asked Alexandre Hay, president of the International Committee of the Red Cross, to organise the visits in consultation with the governments in Baghdad and Tehran. The visits are to begin "in the near future," according to the announcement.

The U.N. spokesman declined to go beyond the wording of the announcement in characterising Mr. Perez de Cuellar's role in bringing about the agreement.

Mr. Giuliani said the accord was reached "in the context of the consultations which Mr. Perez de Cuellar held with the U.N. envoys of the two warring nations."

He said an exchange of diplomats between Moscow and Riyadh could play a positive role in "reinforcing the joint struggle to remove the effects of Israeli aggression."

The difference in social systems could not be an obstacle... we have relations with countries of every kind," he added.

Moscow 'ready for ties with Riyadh'

BEIRUT, Jan. 26 (R) — A senior Soviet official said today different social systems could not be an obstacle to diplomatic relations between Saudi Arabia and the Soviet Union.

Karen Brutens, deputy head of the International Relations Department of the Soviet Communist Party Central Committee, was speaking in an interview with the leftist newspaper Al Safir while on a visit to Lebanon.

He said an exchange of diplomats between Moscow and Riyadh could play a positive role in "reinforcing the joint struggle to remove the effects of Israeli aggression."

The official, who did not wish to be identified, was reacting to a report in the Kuwaiti newspaper Al Seyassah that Bahrain and the United Arab Emirates (UAE) will initiate diplomatic representation

with a Communist bloc country for the first time by February or March at the latest."

UAE officials could not be reached immediately for comment. The report, quoting "informed sources", said contacts with the two states have been carried out through the Czech charge d'affaires in Kuwait.

Kuwait is the only member of the Gulf Co-operation Council (GCC) that has diplomatic relations with Soviet bloc countries. The other GCC states are Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates, Bahrain

NATCO

Abu Nowar opens Amman Marriott

Five-star hotel depicts confidence in Jordan

AMMAN, Jan. 26 (I.T.) — Under a clear blue sky, streaked by the smoke trails of the Royal Jordanian Falcons aerobatic team, and to the rousing strains of a Jordanian army band, Amman's newest luxury hotel formally opened today.

A crowd of several hundred invited guests heard speeches on the occasion of the opening of the Amman Marriott Hotel, from National Planning Council President Hannah Odeh, Minister of Tourism and Antiquities Maan Abu Nowar, Marriott Corporation President J.W. Marriott Jr. and Marriott Hotels President James Durbin. The ceremony culminated in a ritual ribbon-cutting by Mr. Abu Nowar, after which the guests poured into the elegant lobby to marvel at the 296-room hotel's various facilities.

Dr. Odeh, who chairs the board of the Arab International Hotels Company -- the hotel's owner-served as master of ceremonies at the opening.

He said the new hotel would contribute to the development of tourism in Jordan and promote Amman as a conference centre in the Middle East.

He said the hotel would also contribute to creating the national hotel cadres through providing further opportunities for employment and training.

Mr. Abu Nowar said he was happy to inaugurate the hotel which would boost the tourism industry in Jordan and enhance the country's overall economic and social activities.

He praised the "positive cooperation" between the public and private sectors in Jordan and said this cooperation has led to the success of the country's successive development plans.

Mr. Abu Nowar said the concept of tourism in Jordan, is based on tradition of hospitality which stems from our noble Arab heritage.

Mr. Marriott, the son of J. William Marriott Sr. -- who founded the Marriott Corporation in 1927

from a single nine-seat root beer stand, and serves today as its chairman -- also spoke before the ribbon cutting.

The opening of the Amman Marriott today in the centre of the capital's fast developing commercial section underlines my company's commitment to, and confidence in, the future of Jordan and the Middle East market generally," he said.

"Marriott have outpaced all competitors in the luxury hotel field in the last few years, and success in the Middle East proves that our expansion plans for, and commitment to this region are fully justified... and I am confident the Amman Marriott will continue our outstanding record of success in the highly competitive Middle East market," he added.

"Clearly we will be looking to the business travel market as a major source of custom for the new hotel; but we will also be consolidating our links with the Jordanian Ministry of Tourism, to encourage the great tourist potential which Jordan offers," Mr. Marriott pledged.

The Marriott's rooms include four queen-size accommodations, 66 business studios, 59 double doubles, 56 extra-large twins, two five-bay suites, three four-bay suites and 21 sleeping suites. The hotel's design including the sky-lighted, greenery-filled lobby, was done by a team from the Marriott Corporation, and it was built by the local firm International Contracting and Investment Company.

Facilities include a ballroom, meeting room, sauna, massage, health club, indoor and outdoor swimming pools, bar, entertainment lounge, cocktail lounge, gift shop, travel agency and various other stores. A full range of services is available, including in-house movies, 24-hour room service, ice machines on all floors, secretarial services, telex, individual dial telephones, colour T.V., minibar, laundry and valet.

The Amman hotel is Marriott's fifth in the area and their first in Jordan. The other four are the Marriott Dharan in the oil-producing centre of Saudi Arabia, two hotels in Riyadh and the Kuwait Marriott Hotel and Resort in Kuwait. New hotels are scheduled for Cairo, Luxor and Al Arish in Egypt. The Cairo Marriott, a 1,250-room five-star hotel incorporating historic palace, opens later in 1982. In addition a 300-room five-star hotel is under construction in Athens.

At a press conference after the opening ceremony, Mr. Marriott -- who flew to Jordan from the last Marriott opening on the Pacific island of Maui -- reiterated his confidence in the future of Jordan and the growth of the hotel market.

In answer to reporters' questions, however, he admitted that the market for five-star hotels like the Marriott was at present decidedly a slow one. "Jordan should not have any more five-star hotels until they fill the ones they have," he asserted. The Marriott itself was planned five years ago, he observed, and conditions were different then.

But both tourism and business visitors are increasing, he said, and the Marriott is actively promoting its services for both markets. Mr. Marriott repeatedly referred to the friendly service offered at the hotel as a major advantage.

The hotel aims to serve mostly individual travellers on business trips, and Mr. Marriott said Amman will continue to grow as a Middle East business centre. With the installation of a new telephone system and the opening of the Queen Alia International Airport,

Amman becomes a logical place for international corporations to move, he said.

Tourism will also contribute to increased demand for the hotel's services, he predicted, but added that for this to happen soon, peace and stability in the area ought to be established soon. In particular, he referred to an Israeli decision no longer to allow two-way traffic over the King Hussein Bridge linking the East and West Banks, which threatens serious damage to tourism.

The Marriott Corporation itself is working to boost tourism to Jordan, he said, through its marketing efforts abroad. Advertising for the Amman Marriott features Jordan's attractions, he said, expressing the belief that that hotel's quality itself would also help give visitors a good impression of the

country.

Mr. Haile Aguilar, the hotel's general manager, pointed out that the Marriott had a "heavy training programme" for Jordanians, and a "commitment" to improving the hotel business in Jordan. There are not enough trained Jordanians for hotel posts, he said; but nevertheless the Marriott has managed to exceed the legal requirement that 40 per cent of its staff be Jordanians.



Marriott Corporation President J.W. Marriott Jr. (far right) and Amman Marriott General Manager Haile Aguilar (second from right) meet journalists in the lobby of the hotel after the opening ceremony Tuesday (Petra photo)

JORDAN MARKETPLACE

RESTAURANTS & BARS

RESTAURANT CHINA
The First & Best Chinese Restaurant in Jordan
Firs Circle, Jabal Amman
Near Al-Hiyah Girls School
Open Daily 12:00 - 3:30 p.m.
6:30 p.m. - Midnight
Tel. 38968
Take Home Service Available

LA TERRASSE
Restaurant
The first one under German supervision
* Finest cuisine
* Rustical atmosphere
Open daily: 12:30 - 4:00 p.m.
6:30 - Midnight
For Res. Tel. 62831, Shmeisani

Amman most beautiful discotheque
my place
DISCO
For Res. 25191
PHILADELPHIA HOTEL

HOTEL JERUSALEM MELIA
Fridays & Sundays
Buffet Luncheon
at
Al-Barmouk Restaurant
FOR RESERVATION TEL 58214
AMMAN JORDAN

RESTAURANT TAIWAN TOURISMO
Opposite Akila Maternity Hospital
3rd Circle, J. Amman Tel. 41093
Try our special "Flaming Pot" fondue during your next visit.
Take-away orders welcome.
Welcome and thank you.

JAPANESE FOOD WILL BE SERVED SOON AT?

Cameo pub
a relaxing spot
ENJOY A COLD GLASS OF DRAUGHT BEER AND A GAME OF DARTS IN A TRULY ENGLISH PUB ATMOSPHERE AT THE SHEPHERD HOTEL PUB.
OPEN 12 NOON TO 1 A.M.
SNACKS & STEAKS SERVED.

Shepherd's Pub
ENJOY A COLD GLASS OF DRAUGHT BEER AND A GAME OF DARTS IN A TRULY ENGLISH PUB ATMOSPHERE AT THE SHEPHERD HOTEL PUB.
OPEN 12 NOON TO 1 A.M.
SNACKS & STEAKS SERVED.

HOTELS

Amman's most experienced hotel
HOTEL JORDAN INTER-CONTINENTAL
Buffet Lunch at **CROWN ROTIS SERIE**
Sunday's & Friday's
For Reservation 41361.5

Holiday Inn
THE WAGYU
Try our thick Juicy Succulent Beef Steaks
Free Salads
For Res. 63100

BE OUR GUEST THIS EVENING AND LET CROMATIC SHOW BAND
AL ALIAN NIGHT CLUB
INTERVIEW FOR OVER 1000
TEL. 21547 P.O. BOX 926499

CARMEL RESTAURANT
Open For Lunch and Dinner
For Res. 63100

CLEARANCE SHIPPING - TRAVEL & TOURISM AIR FREIGHT - PACKING
AMIN KAWAR & SONS
Travel & Tourism
General Sales Agents for:
SAS Scandinavian Airlines
Thai Airways
Tel. 37195, 22324-5-6-7-8-9
Tlx. 21212, 21520, 21634
P.O. Box 7806, Amman

To advertise in this section
phone 6774-2-3

SATELLITE
RENT-A-CAR
fleet & individual rental
representatives
TOYOTA
ABDALI / NEAR HUSSEIN BANK / TEL. 25767
current models

AQABA

Holiday Inn Aqaba
Fish Restaurant THE BLUE LAGOON
Fresh Aqaba fish & delicacies Hors D'Oeuvre served in an authentic setting
Negrity from 7 pm until Midnight

MANDARIN
Chinese Restaurant
FULLY AIR CONDITIONED
AQABA
Amman road beside Samir Amis Restaurant Tel. 4633

CHINA RESTAURANT
The first and best Chinese restaurant in Aqaba. Take-away service available. Open daily 11:30-3:30, 6:30 - 11:00 p.m. Tel 4415

CHINA RESTAURANT ABOVE HOMAN SUPERMARKET

GRINDLAYS BANK

POST OFFICE SWEDEN HOUSE TO AMMAN

AL-OMAR MEAL ODESSA

ADABA MUNICIPALITY 1 H

MISCELLANEOUS

Civil Defence St.
Tel. 63890

Scandinavian Show Room
See the latest in Danish sitting room furniture, wall units and bedrooms at Scandinavian Showroom. We have a large selection of sitting rooms in luxurious Chintz material. Furniture available tax-free to these entitled

MEIE MEIE MEIE MEIE MEIE
MEIE Real Estate
Your Real Estate Agent In Jordan
Tel: 42358, 42503
P.O. Box 33107 Amman
Tlx. 21857 Jo.

FINLANDIA

DISTINCTIVE GIFTS OF ALL SORTS FINNISH DESIGN GLASS & EARTHENWARE HOME & OFFICE FURNITURE

Our new Tel. No. 39494
See map for directions.

FINLANDIA
DISTINCTIVE GIFTS OF ALL SORTS FINNISH DESIGN GLASS & EARTHENWARE HOME & OFFICE FURNITURE

NATIONAL

NATIONAL NEWS BRIEFS

Yarmouk to start masters

AMMAN, Jan. 26 (J.T.) — The Royal Committee for Yarmouk University has decided to establish a course of higher studies for master degrees in physics and chemistry in the second semester of the scholastic year 1981-1982. The committee has also decided to limit the number of students in this curriculum to 10 students each from the departments of mathematics, physics, chemistry and biology.

Minister to visit Pakistan

AMMAN, Jan. 26 (J.T.) — Minister of Industry and Trade Walid Asfour will pay a visit of several days to Pakistan in February. He will discuss with Pakistani officials ways of strengthening and developing commercial and economic relations between Jordan and Pakistan.

Information aide to Tunis meet

AMMAN, Jan. 26 (Petra) — Information Ministry Under-Secretary Peter Salah left Amman this morning for Tunis at the head of a Jordanian delegation to the meetings of the permanent committee on Arab information, which will begin there on Thursday to prepare the agenda of the Arab information ministers' council, which will begin in the same city on Feb. 1.

Pakistanis to fete envoy

AMMAN, Jan. 26 (J.T.) — The Pakistan Graduates Club will give a farewell reception on Thursday in honour of the Pakistani embassy's first secretary, Mr. Ghayoor Ahmad, who is leaving Jordan after a four-year stay. Mr. Ahmad has been transferred to the Pakistani embassy in Muscat, Oman.

West German visits RSS

AMMAN, Jan. 26 (Petra) — Mr. Friedrich Bender, the head of the department of geological survey and natural resources in West Germany, today visited the Royal Scientific Society (RSS). He was accompanied by Natural Resources Authority President Ahmad Dakhaqan. The West German guest heard a briefing from RSS Director General Albert Burros on the RSS establishment and development, and its contributions to the country's development plans. Mr. Bender toured the various sections and laboratories of the RSS, and heard a briefing on the technical resources available, major tasks and future plans. He and RSS officials discussed the prospects of cooperation between the two countries in this domain.

Panel to study agriculture

AMMAN, Jan. 26 (J.T.) — The cabinet has formed a committee to draw up a comprehensive agricultural policy for Jordan, to study the market situation and to suggest effective solutions for marketing problems. The committee will also discuss the establishment of a fund for the support of Jordan Valley farmers. The new committee comprises Jordan Co-operative Organisation Director General Hassan Al Nabulsi and Agricultural Credit Corporation Director Sami Al Sunna.

Village council opens

MADABA, Jan. 26 (Petra) — Madaba District Governor Jamal Al Momani today opened the village council of Kfeir Abu Khnan, whose population is 1,000. Mr. Momani was briefed by the head of the village council on the various public services needed by the village, and promised to render the possible services according to the available resources.

Panel urges zone support

AMMAN, Jan. 26 (J.T.) — A ministerial committee on agricultural development has recommended that the Central Bank of Jordan give a loan of JD 1 million for the establishment of the industrial city in Sahab this year. The panel has also recommended the issuance of JD 4 million in development bonds for the same purpose next year.

U.J., French co-operate

AMMAN, Jan. 26 (J.T.) — The University of Jordan Faculty of Agriculture has signed an agreement of co-operation with a French establishment on the use of non-conventional energy methods in plastic-covered agriculture and in greenhouses, according to Dr. Marwan Kamal, the dean of the faculty. He added that the agreement is bound to lead to the development of agricultural methods, and that the faculty will receive financial support from French agricultural establishments.

Ajloun gets new budget

AJLOUN, Jan. 26 (J.T.) — Ajloun District Officer and Municipal Committee Chairman Khaled Al Zubri has said that Minister of Municipal and Rural Affairs and the Environment Hassan Al Momani has approved the JD 30,386 budget of Ajloun Municipality for this year. He explained that the 1982 budget includes the establishment of a commercial market, a complex of departments, an industrial zone and a number of other projects.

Hassan sees USAID officer

AMMAN, Jan. 26 (J.T.) — His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan received at his office this evening U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) Assistant Administrator Antoinette Ford. Prince Hassan explained to Mrs. Ford the economic situation in Jordan and the accomplishments achieved by development plans, particularly in the agricultural and industrial sectors.

Prince Hassan said that the current five-year development plan includes several small, medium and large-scale projects, as well as projects to develop manpower in the country in educational and qualitative terms.

Mrs. Ford, who is the USAID officer responsible for the Middle East and North Africa as well as southern Europe, told the Jordan Times she was in Jordan for three days to investigate the progress of the agency's 30-year-old assistance programme in Jordan, after joining USAID last April.

Education aide off for round of talks on Gulf teacher loans

AMMAN, Jan. 26 (Petra) — Jordanian Education Ministry officials will have talks during the next three weeks with officials from the education ministries of Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Qatar, Oman and the United Arab Emirates with the aim of co-ordinating the secondment of Jordanian teachers to these countries.

Jordanian Education Ministry Recruitment Director Khaled Al Ghazzawi left Amman today for a round of visits to these countries, which will continue until Feb. 16.

Suweileh to get new water pipes, post office boxes

SUWEILEH, Jan. 26 (J.T.) — The Suweileh municipal committee has approved a project to improve the water network in the eastern quarter of the city. Committee Chairman Mohammad Al Dalahmeh has said.

Dr. Dalahmeh explained that the committee yesterday issued a tender worth JD 35,000 for the purchase of water pipes needed for this project.

Meanwhile, Ministry of Communications Under-Secretary Fares Al Sarayreh said that the ministry will provide Suweileh with 600 post office boxes in view of the large number of applications it has received. He added that the post office building will be enlarged to accommodate the new boxes.

Public servants in the West Bank who were appointed after the Israeli occupation had previously been receiving no salaries from Jordan.

Union federation team meets prime minister

AMMAN, Jan. 26 (Petra) — Prime Minister Mudar Badran received at his office today a delegation from the International Arab Trade Unions Federation under the federation's secretary general, Mr. Hamid Jalloud.

During the meeting, which was attended by Jordanian Trade Unions Federation Secretary General Shahir Al Majali, they discussed the conditions of the labour and trade union movement in Jordan, and government support and assistance for the unions.

Emphasis was placed on the need to regulate the movement of Arab manpower among Arab countries.

The aim of these publications, which will be made available to school administrators and those



Minister of Agriculture Marwan Dudin receives the Australian parliamentary delegation Tuesday

Australians see Prince, aides

AMMAN, Jan. 26 (Petra) — His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan received at his office this evening the Australian Labour Party delegation currently visiting Jordan. Prince Hassan reviewed with the guests relations between the two countries and ways to strengthen them. He also discussed with the delegation the general situation in the area, and Jordan's stand towards Middle East problems, particularly the Palestinian issue.

Prince Hassan expressed the hope that such meetings among officials of friendly countries would continue, in order to consult on various issues and measures which could lead to the establishment of a just and durable peace in the area.

Also today, the Australian delegation called on Speaker of the Upper House of Parliament Bahjat Al Talhouni in his office. They exchanged views on the affairs of the Inter-Parliamentary Union.

Speaker Talhouni explained Jordan's views and basic principles in the search for a just and comprehensive settlement of the Middle East crisis and the Palestinian issue. He said these principles include the rights of the Palestinian people to return home, to determine their own future and to establish an independent state on their national soil.

Mr. Talhouni also explained to the Australian delegation that the Palestinian people alone have the right to draft the formula for their government and to chart the path of their future, and that all the Arabs aspire to a just and comprehensive peace in accordance with the principles and resolutions approved by international organisations.

Earlier, Agriculture Minister Marwan Dudin discussed with the Australian delegation the agricultural situation in Jordan, the possibility of developing agriculture in the country and agricultural projects currently under way with Australian technical assistance.

He also discussed with the visiting delegation the prospects of developing cooperation in agricultural development between Jordan and Australia.

Today's Weather

It will be fair, and in the afternoon there will be light and variable clouds. The winds will be southwesterly moderate. In Aqaba, the winds will be northerly moderate and seas calm.

	Overnight low	Daytime high
Amman	5	14
Aqaba	11	22
Deserts	4	16
Jordan Valley	10	23

Yesterday's high temperatures: Amman 35 per cent, Aqaba 51 per cent.

WHAT'S GOING ON

Lecture

* Mr. Jimmy Osburn speaks on the international language Esperanto, at the American Centre at 4:30 p.m.

Advertise by mail in the Jordan Times

The Jordan Times can accept classified advertisements that are sent in by mail and accompanied by full payment in cash. Readers and advertisers who cannot conveniently

bring their advertisements to the Jordan Times office or to an advertising agency office in Amman may send in their ads by mail on the following conditions:

1. Full payment in cash or cheque accompanies the advertisement.
2. The minimum charge for a single advertisement is JD 7.500.
3. Advertisements sent by mail cannot contain any artwork such as company emblems, photos or drawings, but must consist only of a headline and copy that will be typeset by the Jordan Times.
4. Advertisements are not accepted over the telephone or telex, and guaranteed insertions on specific dates can only be assured by sending in the advertisements so they reach the Jordan Times office at least two days before the required day of publication.
5. For the minimum price of JD 7.500, the advertiser will have published an advertisement of three centimetres on two columns, which will have a maximum of 30 words, including the headline and telephone numbers to be called. The JD 7.500 charge is for one insertion; two insertions cost JD 15, three insertions cost JD 22.500 etc.
6. For a larger ad, the rates are JD 10 for 40 words and JD 12.500 for 50 words.
7. You can take advantage of the Jordan Times advertising by mail facility by completing the form below and mailing it with full payment in cash or cheque to:

Advertising Department
The Jordan Times,
P.O.Box 6710,
Amman, Jordan.

(write one word only per box - please print)

Please publish the above advertisement in the Jordan Times on _____ day (s). Enclosed is payment of _____.

Name: _____
Address: _____
Signature: _____

MEA

MIDDLE EAST AIRLINES AIR LIBAN

MEA announces the introduction of two additional weekly flights from Beirut to Amman and vice versa on Tuesdays and Sundays, effective Tuesday, Feb. 2, 1982, according to the following Local Time schedule:

From Amman - Flight No. ME 7313
Departure from Amman at 14:10
Arrival in Beirut at 15:35

From Beirut - Flight No. ME 7312
Departure from Beirut at 11:45
Arrival in Amman at 13:10

The above flights are operated in addition to our daily regular services departing Amman at 09:25

For further information, please contact:

MEA Sales Office
King Hussein Street -- Tel. 36104, 36105, 36106
Airport Office -- Tel. 93104
or your IATA travel agent.

Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordan Press Foundation

Responsible Editor:
MOHAMMAD AMAD

Board of Directors:
JUMA' HAMMAD
RAJA ELISSA
MOHAMMAD AMAD
MAHMOUD AL-KAYED

Editor:
RAMI G. KHOURI

Advertising Manager:
FERNANDO FRANCIS

Managing Editor:
MAAZ D. SHUKAYR

Editorial and advertising offices:
JORDAN PRESS FOUNDATION

University Road, P.O. Box 5710, Amman, Jordan.

Telephone: 67171-2-3-4

Tlx. 21497 Al Rai JO, Cables: JORTIMES, Amman, Jordan.

The Jordan Times is published daily except Fridays.
Advertising and subscription rates are available from the
Jordan Times advertising department.

Balance

IT IS REASSURING to see the gradual restoration of normal ties between Egypt and the Soviet Union, symbolised most recently by the return to Egypt of 66 Soviet technicians to work on several major projects first built by the Soviet Union in the 1960s. We say the move is reassuring not because we want to see the Egyptians return to the Soviet camp. Rather, we think the move represents the desire of the new Egyptian president, Mr. Hosni Mubarak, to tread a more balanced course between the two super-powers. We suspect that most Egyptians also share Mr. Mubarak's gut feeling that the violently pro-American course that had been set for the country by the late President Sadat is not in the long-term interest of the Egyptian nation.

The polarisation of the Middle East into pro-American and pro-Soviet camps started in the 1950s, continues to this day, with the partners and players changing but the overall game remaining the same. There are few better examples than Egypt if one wants to study the process of flip-flopping between the two super-powers. The result of such a process is fragmentation of the Arab World itself, and the transformation of individual states into diminutive political units whose economic and military reliance on one or the other super-power transforms them into little more than expendable appendages to Washington or Moscow's network of global interests. Mr. Mubarak appears to realise this, and we hope he can gradually bring Egypt back into a position of balance between the super-powers.

ARAB PRESS COMMENTARY

Fifth war looms

AL RA'I: Arab leaders and officials have been "expecting" a large-scale Israeli aggression on southern Lebanon: for two months they have been warning against such an aggression. Yesterday the Palestinian resistance reiterated warnings about Israeli military preparations for launching a wide-scale attack against the Palestinian and the Lebanese people in southern Lebanon.

The truth is that there has been one single Arab official who "had not expected" an Israeli aggression on southern Lebanon, particularly since the Zionist enemy annexed the Golan Heights and what followed that in the United Nations Security Council when the United States vetoed the Jordanian draft resolution. These expectations have not been some sort of fortune-telling. The strange thing is that they have not been coupled with any "serious" talk about any real Arab preparations to face the expected aggression. It did happen that now and then some flaming excerpts of oratory were voiced about Arab solidarity and the mobilisation of Arab capabilities, unity and other synonyms of the same sort.

Feeling the knife on our necks, seeing the enemy clearly and watching the danger knocking at the doors of our capital cities we ask: where is the united stand? Where is the united Arab action? Where is the one Arab strategy with which to confront the challenges imposed on our nation? We have become doubly sure that the aggression will take place and that, this time, it will not stop at any limits after Southern Lebanon.

We hope we shall not be surprised to see the Israeli enemy occupying a new part of the Arab land after April, when the final step of the Israeli withdrawal from Sinai takes place.

We also hope that the study published by the New York Times yesterday and the day before yesterday about the possibility of a new war in the Middle East predicting Israel's winning this war even if all the Arab armies, including the Egyptian army, were to unite, we hope that this study would furnish us with a new proof that we really need to establish the real Arab solidarity.

America warned

AL DUSTOUR: The Israeli aggression against southern Lebanon no longer seems to be a mere probability. In light of sound information and Israeli movements and concentrations in the northern area the aggression should be expected to take place any minute, particularly after Israel's escaping punishment at the Security Council by the protection provided by the U.S. veto.

By launching this aggression, Israel expects to realise its ambitions of expansion in the Lebanese territories and to push back the Palestinian resistance from its northern borders in case it fails to liquidate the Palestinian armed presence in southern Lebanon. This is why Israel is trying to revive the Syrian missile crisis. This also explains why Israel is talking a great deal about the modern weapons obtained by the Palestinian resistance. Israel is trying to prepare the international opinion to accept its military aggression against southern Lebanon and, in doing this, it is exploiting the weak Arab situation and differences and depending on U.S. protection and support.

Saudi Foreign Minister Saud Al Faisal has warned that such an Israeli aggression against southern Lebanon will lead into a war that will affect the whole region. His warning is directed to the United States in an attempt to make it understand that it should bear the grave consequences of the Israeli aggression. This Saudi warning has its own meaning because it emanates from a state that has done a great deal to make the United States shoulder its responsibilities as a super power in the establishment of peace in the Middle East. But what Saudi Arabia has done so far has not succeeded in effecting an equilibrium in the U.S. stand.

We hope that Washington will understand what the Saudi foreign minister meant in his interview with Time magazine and for once shoulder its responsibilities as a super power. But experience has taught us that hopes pinned on Washington do not last. Our true hope remains in our strength and ability to confront the Israeli-U.S. challenge.

SCIENCE & INDUSTRY

Radio waves for cancer treatment

By Dr. Awn Rifai

Research into the treatment of cancer has been undertaken in many parts of the world with limited success. Scientists and physicians are expressing growing interest in the heating of the cells by radio waves as a means of fighting the spread of certain types of cancer. Experiments have proved that heating the malignant cells to a temperature of 42 to 43.5 degrees Centigrade provides a safe and efficient means of destroying them, or at least rendering them susceptible to other methods of treatment.

Many cases have already been treated by radio waves without any significant side-effects. Normally, the

radio waves penetrate through the fat layers in the body without any substantial reduction in their energy, provided they are applied in a proper manner.

The radiation is capable of passing through the bones and the lungs, and of raising the temperature of the malignant cells existing a few centimetres deep inside the muscles. The antennas which direct and concentrate the radiation at the infected location are designed with extreme precision and are currently produced at economical costs. The remainder of the equipment employed in the operation, such as the radio waves generator, power

meters, thermometers, are of the standard type and are commercially available.

As the radiation penetrates through the cancerous cells, its energy decreases as it heats up the cells. It is essential to pinpoint the required location in order to be able to direct the waves appropriately, in particular when utilising low-frequency radiation to treat deep tumours. Research has revealed that several types of cancer react positively with this thermal method, known as hyperthermia, either when applied separately, or in conjunction with other procedures, such as with chemical therapy. The radio waves are usually

applied for a period of 45 minutes, while special care is taken so that the healthy body tissues do not get subjected to any stray radiation. This dose is frequently followed by another dose of ionizing radiation.

The treatment is repeated three times a week for several weeks according to the severity of the case.

Before applying it to humans, scientists tested the method on animals and their tissues. This was deemed necessary to ensure the effectiveness of the waves, and to investigate the extent and distribution of the resulting temperature increase. Research is still going on in

many related fields, such as the measurement of the thermal effect in three-dimensional tissues, taking into consideration the inconsistency of the flow of blood in the normal and infected tissues. The necessary electronic equipment are also being developed for better and more precise direction and concentration of the radiation towards deeply-embedded tumours.

Scientists are still studying the biological effects resulting from the joint presence of the high temperature and of the radiation itself in the other cells which are susceptible to be cancerous.

Floyd Patterson, scarcely anybody's favourite candidate for a successful retirement, seems now to be coping well with a lower level of activity.

Out, but not down

Retirement at 65 can be hard enough, but retirement in the late thirties -- the usual age for great athletes -- can be impossible, as Muhammad Ali's periodic comebacks painfully demonstrate. Another former world heavyweight boxing champion, however, has shown it can be done.

At the peak of his career 20 years ago, Floyd Patterson wouldn't have been anybody's favourite candidate for a successful retirement. He couldn't relax, he was too sensitive. Much more introspective than most boxers, he was known to wear a disguise when he lost a big fight, as if he couldn't face the shame of defeat.

But at 47, Floyd Patterson in retirement looks as fit as he did ten years ago when he was still boxing professionally. His big frame carries no fat and he is much more relaxed than he ever was as a world champion.

"At first when I retired, I was miserable," Patterson recalled recently at the New York State Athletics Commission's offices on Broadway. "I went out to California, never went near a gym, and couldn't even sleep at night. A doctor told me I was trying to do the impossible -- after a lifetime of physical training, I couldn't just stop. So I began to run on the beach and started training again, and I soon got the old feeling back. Now when I get to bed, I'm physically tired, I sleep well, and I get up feeling like a million dollars."

His dark, boyish face very serious, Patterson said, "It's shocking to see guys who were boxers gaining forty pounds like Cassius Clay. (Patterson never accepted Muhammad Ali's change of name and apparently still doesn't). "And my old opponent Ingemar Johansson, with his big belly. How come these guys let themselves get like that once they have experienced physical fitness? Most people never experience it, but it's a wonderful feeling."

Dressed in a yellow sweater and occasionally clenching a huge fist to illustrate his remarks, Patterson appeared completely at ease as if he had won the victory he used to talk about -- over himself. No longer was he lost in the jungles of introspection, contributing more than his opponents to his defeat.

There has been speculation Mr. Haig might seek to pressure Egypt's President Hosni Mubarak to try to draw a statement of principles governing the autonomy process since there appeared little likelihood of shifting Mr. Begin's position.

Mr. Haig's visit coincides with a vote of confidence crisis over the evacuation issue brought on by Mr. Begin's opponents in the Knesset (parliament).

But even if the timing of the visit proves inopportune, the Israelis are at least happy that President Reagan's administration has at last decided to take a high-profile role in the autonomy negotiations.

Israel has consistently urged increased U.S. participation and both the Israelis and the Egyptians want Washington to appoint a high-level presidential emissary to the talks.

Although it will be Mr. Haig's second visit to the region this month, he has said he does not intend imitating the shuttle diplomacy of former Secretary of State Henry Kissinger which brought about the disengagement of Israeli and Arab forces after the 1973 Middle East war.

Mr. Haig left a positive impression in Jerusalem on his last visit. "He is a very serious, a clear-cut and definitive negotiator," one Israeli official said.

Having kept much of his money, he explained, he has a pleasant home in upstate New York and, as well as being a New York State Athletics Commissioner concerned with overseeing professional boxing he has financed a local boxing club. With about 40 young amateur boxers aged from 11 to 19, the club concentrates on keep-fit exercises, but also organises fights with other clubs in the state.

Patterson's other major interest lies in boxing reform. Pointing out that the main danger to fighters is not brain damage, as most people thought, but a detached retina, he said: "Two of my brothers have suffered from it, and in fact the majority of fighters back in the Fifties and Sixties had some kind of eye damage from being thumped. I'm interested in the development of a safety glove with the thumb safely inside the glove".

Patterson also wants a pension plan for boxers. "Other sports have it, but fighters need it more than most. You read all the time about fighters who made it to the top and are now walking the street. Fighters are independent contractors, not a team. They may earn as little as \$3,000 a year or \$10 million. They need a pension plan and we have one being prepared."

The ex-champ looked at the young middleweight sitting near him. "What's your name? George Hendrix? Well, George, never forget boxing can be a great lassitude on your life. It can save young guys from destroying their bodies. I'd rather go to boxing. When I look back at myself at 47, I believe it's the same person. I was a boy, I always felt I was poorer than anyone else. I'd get into petty crime. As time went by, I would have become a criminal, stealing from candy stores, then perhaps a bank. George, it's from me, boxing changed my whole life."

All quiet on the Ogaden front

James Buxton, recently in the Horn of Africa, reports on the century-old dispute between Ethiopia and Somalia over the vast semi-arid territory of the Ogaden.

An unknown number of people, living in huts of sticks and skins in 44 vast camps in Somalia, are becoming one of the biggest permanent political and human problems in Africa. They are the refugees from Ethiopia, most of whom fled to Somalia after the war between the two countries five years ago. The exodus was accelerated by drought and renewed heavy fighting in 1979 and 1980.

Now the drought is largely over and the refugees are generally well fed and looked after. Yet all but a few still stay, a burden on the Somali economy and the international community.

Most of the nomads are from the Ogaden, a vast semi-arid area of Eastern Ethiopia populated by Somalis but acquired by Ethiopia at the end of the 19th century. Somalia lost a war against Ethiopia over it between 1977 and 1978. Somali troops returned to the Ogaden to support the guerrillas of the Western Somalia Liberation Front in 1980, but made some overtures to the Ethiopians.

Ethiopian control now runs for the first time right up to the Somali border. Guerrilla activity inside the Ogaden is scanty and Ethiopia

they are expected to consist mainly of "defensive" items such as anti-aircraft guns and radar.

The U.S. is determined not to become involved in the Ogaden issue, to the chagrin of most Somalis. Its use of the access agreement has so far been very modest.

Ethiopia could do so quite easily because the Somali armed forces are weak. Little has been done to re-equip them since 1978 and few countries will sell Somalia arms. Italy is the main supplier -- it has provided armoured cars, a few counter-insurgency aircraft and has a contract for helicopters. But that is not nearly enough and many of Somalia's 60,000 troops do not even have boots.

The U.S. refused to come to Somalia's aid during the 1977-1978 war and only became interested in 1979, when Afghanistan and Iran shook it out of its post-Vietnam inertia. It finally negotiated access to the Soviet-built port and airfield of Berbera and the port of Mogadishu, in return for economic aid and a \$40 million package of defensive arms.

But the agreement was not ratified until early last year, when the U.S. was finally satisfied that the last Somali regulars had left the Ogaden. However, the content and delivery dates of the arms are still being negotiated, although

Ethiopia, but he still insisted that the Somalis of the Ogaden be given self-determination. Ethiopia's position is that any talks must be on the basis that there will be no change in its existing borders.

The stalemate could last a long time. Enough Somalis feel strongly about the Ogaden to make it difficult for President Barre to back down. But there is a growing feeling among other Somalis, particularly the Isaq of the north, that the Ogaden is a loss cause for the moment.

Meanwhile, Western aid donors have become less starry-eyed about the refugees amid allegations that their numbers have been grossly exaggerated and that up to half the food supplies destined for them have never reached them.

Negotiations on the number of refugees are dragging on between the government and the United Nations High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR) following the partial failure of a headcount last autumn. Before the headcount, the government had been using an estimate of 1.295 million and the UNHCR 650,000. The illegal diversion of relief food has been drastically cut since July, when, at U.S. insistence, a charity concern came in to monitor distribution.

B : relatively few refugees have gone back to the Ogaden, despite

last spring's good rains. At Shire, Adigna, the Ethiopian Commissioner for Relief and Rehabilitation, said that up to three months ago 29,000 refugees had returned.

Many Somali refugees obviously fear the Ethiopians. No-one knows for sure what life in the Ogaden under Ethiopian rule is like. Other reasons for staying in the camps include lack of grazing animals and the fact that food and medical attention is far better in the camps than outside.

Somali government policy is that the refugees may have to stay in their shelters for years -- until Ethiopia allows self-determination for the Ogaden. It argues that there are too many refugees for the Somali economy to absorb, and that to do so would play into what it claims is an Ethiopian policy of de-populating the Ogaden.

Aid donors have proposed schemes for developing agriculture and work in some of the camps to occupy the refugees. But the government shows little interest, pleading lack of manpower. Some aid agencies are now saying openly that the refugees may be left to moulder in the camps, getting dwindling amounts of international aid, their pride undermined and their way of life destroyed.

B : relatively few refugees have gone back to the Ogaden, despite

Financial Times news feature

ECONOMY

Britain jobless top 3 million

LONDON, Jan. 26 (R) — The British government came under renewed attack for its economic policies today after it announced that unemployment had soared over the three million mark for the first time.

The all-time record of 3,070,621 people out of work this month represented 12.7 per cent. or one in eight of the workforce.

Unemployment, now affecting more people than in the worst years of the 1930s depression, has doubled in the last two years from 1.5 million in January 1980.

Eric Varley, the opposition Labour Party's parliamentary spokesman on employment, said today would be remembered as

the day Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher became "Mrs three million".

John Grant, employment spokesman for the opposition Social Democratic Party, called on Mrs. Thatcher to resign and fight a general election.

Mr. Grant said: "These grim figures are the unmistakable symbol of the abject and humiliating failure of the government's economic policies."

Mr. Varley, who is to lead an opposition assault on the government's unemployment record in Parliament tomorrow, said the number of jobless had more than doubled since Mrs. Thatcher came to power in May, 1979.

Individuals, families and whole communities were paying the price for what he called "her blind dogmatism, for her obsessive fixation that she is right when every rational person knows how destructive her policies are". Mr. Varley said.

He added: "If the prime minister will not change her policies, then the only answer is to change the prime minister."

Norman Tebbit, Mrs. Thatcher's employment secretary, admitted that the figures were too high and said they were a sad reminder of how far Britain had to go.

"This government is determined to see unemployment coming down and to remove the fear and hardship of those who

catch the rough end of our past economic failures," he said.

Mr. Tebbit said that despite the unemployment figures, he could see signs of economic revival including more job vacancies, higher industrial output, less short-time working and more overtime.

Today's figure tops the 1932 peak of 2.9 million. But, because the population was smaller then, it was a greater proportion of the workforce.

The Organisation of Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) forecast last month that unemployment in Britain would rise to 3.25 million this year and remain at that level at least until the middle of 1983.

Economists fear U.S. may be heading towards depression

News analysis
by Andrew Nibley

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26 — Private American economists are increasingly worried that the United States is doomed to the cycle of recessions which affects the British economy and perhaps even to a depression.

While most agree with President Reagan that fresh tax cuts and increased defence spending will foster a recovery in the second half of this year, many are pessimistic about long-term economic growth.

They complain that the tight monetary policy of the U.S. central bank, the Federal Reserve Board, is on a collision course with Mr. Reagan's stimulative fiscal policy which includes a series of massive tax cuts.

"The risk of being 'thatcherised' is a very severe one," Mr. Penner, once a strong advocate of the administration's economic programme, said in a reference to the policies of Britain's Conservative Prime Minister, Margaret Thatcher.

Some economists are even more pessimistic, saying the United States could face a depression unparalleled since the economic collapse of the 1930s.

Allen Sinai, senior vice-president at the consulting firm Data Resources, told a congressional committee last week:

"The extreme emphasis on monetary restraint and fiscal ease,

"The fragile U.S. economy cannot tolerate much more restriction

without risking the debt-inflation possibility of the 1930s," Mr. Sinai said.

In a similar vein, Edward Yardeni, chief economist for the New York investment firm E.F. Hutton, said in an interview with Reuters there were growing risks that the depression in the car and housing industries would spill over to the rest of the economy.

"A couple more months of interest rates at their current level, and I think you are going to hear a lot more economists talking about depression instead of recession," he said.

"I hate to use the word 'depression' because all people can think of is the great depression of the 30s. It is not going to be that bad. I do not think we will have people in the streets pushing apple carts," Mr. Yardeni said.

"But I am defining depression as a very severe recession that you cannot get out of very easily. And that's what we have."

Not all of the economists who are concerned about the future reside outside Washington.

President Reagan's own assistant commerce secretary, Robert Dederick, told reporters last week: "If we have a sustained surge in interest rates it will be very difficult for the economy, the recovery, to maintain its momentum and we will be quite vulnerable to another business downturn."

While there is growing concern about the risks the country faces, there is hardly unanimity on what to do to correct the situation.

One course that is winning converts is a postponement of the third and final phase of Mr. Reagan's three-year cut programme approved by Congress last summer.

"That would be the simplest solution and would send a positive signal to the markets," Lawrence Chimerine, head of the Philadelphia consulting firm Chase Econometrics, told Reuters.

Mr. Bosworth and Mr. Penner, although on opposite sides politically, concur that this would be a wise course.

President Reagan, however, has repeatedly opposed any moves to tamper with his three-year, 25 per cent tax cut plan.

Mr. Bosworth said part of the solution must be a stricter fiscal policy, but it might be difficult to persuade Congress to enact more

spending cuts in social programmes as long as the White House refused to trim its mammoth defence spending plans.

He also cautioned, however, that increasing taxes would further damage the economy if the central bank did not respond to the extra fiscal restraint by an offsetting easing in monetary policy.

In his appearance before the congressional committee, Mr. Sinai suggested a combination of steep budget cuts and tax increases, coupled with an easing of central bank monetary policy.

He also recommended halving the remainder of the scheduled cuts in personal income tax.

Yale University Professor James Tobin, who won the Nobel Prize for Economics in 1981, told the same committee that central bank policy must be eased to prevent abortion of a recovery in 1982.

But he also suggested that a wage and price control programme might be needed to keep a lid on inflation and allow the central bank to loosen the monetary reins.

Lawrence Klein, another Nobel Prize winning economist and professor at the University of Pennsylvania, has also suggested revamping the scheduled 1983 tax cut, but has cautioned against increases in other indirect taxes.

He told the committee such tax increases would raise prices at precisely the time the U.S. has finally begun to make progress on inflation.

Mr. Klein also urged the central bank to avoid undue concentration on control of the money supply. He said the central bank should shift toward more balanced policies that took account of interest and foreign exchange rates.

All of this unsolicited advice comes as the White House is trying to put together a budget for the 1983 financial year.

Administration economists admit that without new tax increases or more budget cuts, the federal deficit could top \$100 billion for the foreseeable future.

The largest previous deficit was \$66 billion in 1976.

Mr. Reagan is running out of time in his search for a solution. He has promised to submit his new budget to Congress on February 8.

-- Reuter

Airlines approve new fares scheme for loss-making North Atlantic routes

GENEVA, Jan. 26 (R) — Major world airlines flying the loss-making North Atlantic route have agreed to a new system which will put up most fares from Europe booked under the APEX (28-days advance) system, officials said yesterday.

The new fares scheme, coming into operation between March one and May 15, was approved at a meeting in Miami, Florida, organised by the International Air Transport Association (IATA).

Some 27 airlines attended the talks on ways to cut operating losses estimated at \$650 million last year on flights between North America and Europe. IATA said scheduled airlines flying the route had not shown a profit for 10 years.

Sir Freddie Laker's British cut-price charter group did not take part in the talks.

An IATA spokesman in Geneva said the airlines agreed four basic fares for the North Atlantic

route and several West European countries. Fare bands would set the range within which each airline could fix its own rates.

The four tariffs would be for first class, intermediate or business class, economy, and discount travellers, he said.

The rates were agreed for flights between the United States and Ireland, Britain, West Germany, Belgium, Netherlands, Portugal and Switzerland, the IATA spokesman said.

More talks will be held here in the second week of February to settle outstanding details, the spokesman added.

He said IATA had made no assessment of the percentage change in fares that could come from the new system. "We are leaving that up to individual airlines to decide. But the big increases will come on APEX fares and there are some reductions on North Atlantic economy fares."

The spokesman said a New York to Frankfurt economy fare would go down from \$1,080 to \$998, while a New York-London APEX fare would go up to \$720 from \$628.

The Miami talks were a continuation of discussions in Geneva last month, which brought together major companies on both sides of the Atlantic for the first time in three years.

One major carrier has estimated that at present there are about 40,000 different fares between points in North America and Europe," IATA spokesman John Bradley said.

IATA said passengers booking before the dates the agreement came into effect would be able to travel at the price in effect of the date of ticket purchase.

The new fare structure would be brought in gradually between March and May, subject to government approval, IATA said.

LONDON EXCHANGE RATES

LONDON, Jan. 25 (R) — Following are the buying and selling rates for leading world currencies and gold against the dollar at the midday on the London foreign exchange and bullion markets today.

	One sterling	One U.S. dollar	U.S. dollars
1.8515/25	1.1970/75	Canadian dollars	West German marks
2.3400/2.3410	2.5620/50	Dutch guilders	Swiss francs
1.8680/1.8700	39.69/72	French francs	Belgian francs
5.9570/5.9600	1251.25/1252.25	Italian lire	Japanese yen
229.25/35	5.7060/80	Swedish crowns	Norwegian crowns
5.920/40	7.6675/7.6700	Danish crowns	U.S. dollars
One ounce of gold	373.00/373.75		

LONDON STOCK MARKET

LONDON, Jan. 26 (R) — The market closed firm after a fairly quiet session, but government bonds were below the highs. dealers said. At 1500 the F.T. index was up 8.4 at 566.1.

Government bonds ended around 3/8 point higher, helped by the rally in New York bonds and yesterday's U.K. trade figures, dealers added. Leading equities reacted to yesterday's sharp falls with gains of up to 12 p. as in Glaxo. The major banks rose between 6 p. and 10 p. while both B.P. and Hawker Siddeley firmed 8 p.

BRUSSELS, Jan. 26 (R) — The European Economic Community (EEC) agreed today on improved terms for cane sugar exporters, ending months of conflict with Third World governments.

EEC foreign ministers agreed to raise guaranteed prices for the 1.3 million tonnes of raw sugar that the community buys annually from developing countries by 8.5 per cent for 1981-82, officials said.

ACP governments had protested that the 7.5 per cent price rise they were originally offered was too little, and had demanded at least the same as EEC sugar producers.

ACP governments had protested that the 7.5 per cent price rise they were originally offered was too little, and had demanded at least the same as EEC sugar producers.

Mr. Bosworth said part of the solution must be a stricter fiscal policy, but it might be difficult to persuade Congress to enact more

eibeh 37440

St. Joseph Church (Roman Catholic) Jabal Amman 24590

De la Salle Church (Roman Catholic) Jabal Hussein 66428

Church of the Annunciation (Greek Orthodox) Abdali 23541

Angelic Church (Church of the Redeemer) Jabal Amman 23585

Armenian Orthodox Church Ashrafiyah 75261

Armenian Catholic Church Ashrafiyah 71331

Amman International Church (Inter-denominational): meets at Southern Baptist School in Shmeisani 63249

103.8/106.6

Lebanese pound 72.2/72.6

Syrian pound 57.7/58.2

Iraqi dinar 628/631.8

Kuwaiti dinar 1205.8/1210

Egyptian pound 342.9/346.4

Qatari riyal 94.1/94.7

UAE dirham 93.3/93.7

Omani riyal 900/906.2

U.S. dollar 341.5/342.5

W. German mark 633.8/637.6

Swiss franc 183.9/184.1

French franc 57.5/57.8

Italian lire 634/635

(for every 100) 27.5/27.7

Japanese yen 149.1/150

(for every 100) 133.7/134.5

Dutch guilder 86.3/86.8

Belgian franc 60.3/60.6

Swedish krona 60.3/60.6

French franc 180/180

Italian lire 120/120

French franc 140/140

Swiss franc 120/120

French franc 140/140

FEATURES

Incredibly old signs of agriculture in Nile Valley

By Fred Wendorf and Romuald Schild

Exciting new finds in the arid zones of Africa are challenging some of the most cherished assumptions about the birth of agriculture. For well over 30 years, the Middle East has been regarded as the cradle of human civilization, and the age of success in domesticating plants and animals has stood at approximately 10,000 to 9,000 years ago.

While scholars have differed as to exactly where the first domestics evolved, or what exact climatic and demographic pressures prompted the first venture into controlled food-production, there has been widespread agreement that the process began after the end of the last Glacial Age some 10,000 years ago.

The consensus is that it must have occurred in areas where the wild relatives of the first known domesticated plants — wheat and barley — grow today. The domestication of animals is thought to have begun in the Middle East as well, in the same general area as domesticated plants, at about the same time.

Now, however, serious evidence has been found which suggests that people began controlling food production significantly earlier than was previously believed — and in an area that at first seems highly unlikely. That region is Africa and the evidence consists of food remains and artifact assemblages that very strongly suggest food-producing cultures which date as far back as 18,000 years ago.

Excavators, including the authors, have come upon grinding stones and other harvesting implements in contexts that suggest

the early cultivation of grains in the Nile Valley. The Egyptian sites have dates ranging from 17,000 to 18,300 years ago. One of them has even produced the remains of charred wheat and barley grains, plants which have never been native to that region. Although positive identification of these grains as domesticates is simply not possible, they nonetheless remain candidates for the oldest known humanly-nurtured grain in the world.

Numerous theories have been advanced to explain what caused people to begin food production. Some theories argue that the beginning of the Holocene was a much more arid epoch than previously, which confined groups of people together in the still-wild grasses and animals in more hospitable but limited environments. This, such theories maintain, led to increased interaction between humans, plants and animals — an interaction which might have led to domestication.

More recent theories have favoured population pressure as the decisive cause: the use of wild grain led to an increase in population, and the most productive available food resources were put to ever-more intensive use. These more productive plants were the wild ancestors of the first domesticated plants.

Whatever the cause, however, it has generally been held that the process took several thousand years as humans gradually shifted from this dependence on hunting and gathering, through collecting wild cereals, to a reliance on cultivated plants and domestic animals. Once significant dep-

sition of three sites was embedded in silts and sands of the Nile floodplain, which once extended three to four kilometres up the wadi in the form of a large embayment. In prehistoric times, the floodplain was at a much higher elevation than it is today and in fact was still rising when the sites were occupied.

The excavations in Egypt call all of these notions into question. Not only do they push back by many thousands of years the beginnings of plant cultivation, they also suggest, perhaps even more startlingly, that for at least 5,000 years the practice of incipient food production had no apparent impact on either population density or the size of social groups.

Undertaken recently by the Combined Prehistoric Expedition, a group jointly sponsored by Southern Methodist University, the Institute for the History of Material Culture (Polish Academy of Sciences), and the Geological Survey of Egypt, these excavations have focused on six sites — all of them Late Palaeolithic in date — at Wadi Kubbania located a short distance north of Aswan in southern Egypt.

These are not the only Late Palaeolithic sites which have been discovered in Egypt along the Nile, nor are they alone in containing stone artifact assemblages which seem to indicate the harvesting of grain. Among others are several sites at Wadi Tushka, near Abu Simbel and now under water; others at Kom Ombo, north of Aswan; and a third group near Esna, all in the Nile Valley.

Wadi Kubbania is one of the most important drainage features feeding into the Nile from the Western Desert of Egypt. It is bounded on the north and south by thick gravel terraces and sandstone scarps and is totally dry. The excavated sites are clustered in two distinct settings separated from each other by about three kilometres.

The sites up-stream, for instance, range in size from 100 to around 300 square metres: the larger of these were probably occupied a total of more than 20 times in the course of their history. On the other hand, the sites on the floodplain may cover an area of several thousand square metres and also may represent numerous repeated and overlapping occupations.

Both the dune and the floodplain sites share similar assemblages of flaked stone artifacts: stylistic studies indicate that both

kinds of sites were occupied by the same or very similar groups. The fact that the lithic assemblages differ to little suggests that these groups had a generalised technology and had not yet developed highly specialised tools. The most common implements are partially backed bladelets, almost all with very fine retouches near the base along the left edge — the function of which has not been established.

Other tools include elegant burins, and more rarely, endscrapers, scaled pieces, notches, and denticles. The one significant difference between the two types of sites is that the dune examples contain numerous grinding stones, while grinding stones are rare or absent in the floodplain sites.

Moreover, the two settlements also yielded different faunal remains which seem to reflect seasonal patterns of occupation and exploitation.

The dune area probably attracted its first occupants because of the trapped fish, and later due to the moist silty soil left behind in the lower sections of the basins as the land began to dry. Such soil would have offered ideal conditions for the growth of cereals.

Not surprisingly, the dune sites contain numerous remains of Nile catfish, for the most part limited only to fragments of the head, as well as numerous bones of ducks and geese — species that today are only winter visitors to Egypt. Other identified faunal remains from the dune sites include hartebeest, wild cattle and gazelle.

These data suggest a number of conclusions. The first and most significant is that the dune sites were occupied twice during the year. The first occupation occurred after the maximum of the Nile flood, perhaps in late September, and the major emphasis at this time would have been on fishing. Later as the ponds began to dry up, wheat and barley were planted along the still-moist slopes and bottoms of the dune basins.

The dune area may then have been abandoned until December or January — a common practice even today among primitive horticulturists — when it was reoccupied for the harvest of the ripe grains in late winter or early spring. Doubtless winter birds were hunted at this time. Large mammals such as hartebeest, gazelle and wild cattle were also probably hunted whenever they were

found. Like many of their counterparts, these ancient fishermen removed the heads of the fish near where they were caught and took the rest elsewhere to be eaten.

In contrast to the dune sites, the three floodplain sites contain few fish remains, no winter bird bones at all, and larger numbers of bones from gazelle than from hartebeest — a disproportion which may reflect a dry season shift of gazelle from the desert toward the river's edge where they could be more readily hunted.

Obviously, the floodplain sites could not have been occupied during the months of the summer flood, August and September, or for several months afterward, although at least in theory they could have been used throughout the winter and during the spring and early summer. The absence of any duck and geese remains, however, suggests that the camps were used only during the late spring and summer — that is to say, during the period of maximal aridity when the Nile was at its lowest level of the year, as it is today.

Perhaps the most exciting find from any one of the six Kubbania sites came from one of the dune sites. This site yielded the charred remains of several grains recovered from a hearth which was exposed in the side of a trench. Specifically, these cereals consist of three grains of barley (*Hordeum vulgare L.*), and a fertile glume, parts of a spikelet, and a grain of einkorn wheat (*Triticum boeoticum*), all of which have been identified with the aid of scanning electron microscope. It is somewhat less easy to determine whether these plants were wild or incipient domestics. Grain size is of little value in this search since there is a clear overlap in size between the wild and domestic varieties. The differences are to be found primarily in the spikelet morphology which is similar in both wheat and barley.

Only one of the Kubbania specimens, the basal portion of the spikelet of einkorn wheat, retained that section of the plant which could indicate whether the cereals were wild or domestic. Under the electron microscope this specimen displays the rough, torn appearance of the cultivated variety. Unfortunately, however, immature wild wheat spikelets — unlike barley — have the same rough base as those of the domestic form.

Thus, it is not possible to determine from only one example whether this grain was in fact cultivated or simply picked while still green. Additional specimens will be needed to resolve the issue.

This question may be resolved soon since a large number of grains and spikelets were recovered from two different sites at Wadi Kubbania during the 1981 excavations just now completed and are being studied.

From an archaeological or behavioural point of view, on the other hand, the question is not one of major importance. There are still reasonable grounds for suggesting that these plants grew in Wadi Kubbania at least in part through human intervention, and they can be regarded as evidence of an early food-producing society.

The fact that the grains are associated with numerous grinding stones clearly indicates that the social groups in question had a significant dependence on ground grain for food; and the fact that Wadi Kubbania lies far outside the known range of both wild barley and wild wheat, especially that of einkorn wheat further sustains this supposition.

Moreover, and just as important, the wadi was not a suitable habitat for the growth of wild cereals during the period in question. Wild barley occurs over wide area in the eastern Mediterranean basin and adjacent western Asiatic countries — it is found eastward as far as Afghanistan and Tibet — but in Africa it occurs only in wadis along the coast of Egypt and Libya. Its primary habitat is the lower part of the deciduous-oak woodland. Barley requires reliable winter moisture and cool night temperatures but it will not tolerate extreme cold.

Wild einkorn wheat is distributed very differently. It is most at home in southeastern Turkey where large stands cover rocky slopes, and it extends from northern Iran into eastern Greece and Bulgaria. Wheat requires more moisture than barley and is more tolerant of cold. Wild einkorn and wild barley occur together only in a relatively narrow band in southern Turkey and adjacent Iraq and Iran. In other words, both grains require substantial moisture to grow in the wild; and there is strong evidence that the Nile Valley and the adjacent Sahara were hyperarid throughout this period.

even though Egypt may well have been cooler when the Kubbania sites were occupied. The last major glacial advance occurred in northern Europe at about this time and it may have lowered the temperature in North Africa.

But lower temperatures would not have made the environment more hospitable to wild wheat or barley, since there was literally no local rainfall at the time. The only available moisture came from the overflow of the Nile during the late summer floods. Since these floods vary significantly in intensity, they would not have provided the consistent conditions necessary for the growth of wild cereals. Only through human intervention could these crops have flourished, for only through seasonal planting could they have benefited enough from the Nile floods to thrive and grow to fruition.

If the finds at Kubbania were an isolated occurrence, one would be hesitant to draw such weighty conclusions. But they are not the sole instances of such settlement patterns and associated lithic technologies. Three other Late Palaeolithic sites in Egypt have been discovered which indicate intensive use of cereals. The first is at Tushka on the west bank of the Nile near Abu Simbel in southern Egypt, the second is at Kom Ombo on the east bank 100 kilometres north of Kubbania. These sites date to 14,500 and 13,000 years ago. While the flat stone industries from them are different from those found at Kubbania, the Tushka site yielded several pieces of stone with lustrous edges, indicating that they were used as sickles in harvesting grain.

There is, however, a more important final issue which emerges from the Kubbania discoveries. If as now seems probable these small groups in Egypt had taken an early step toward the control of food production, then many prevalent assumptions about the ultimate origins of plant domestication must be reexamined, especially those concerning the environmental and social phenomena which gave rise to such a move. Again, there is no evidence for either population pressure or undue environmental stress at Wadi Kubbania.

-- Archaeology

JUMBLE

THAT SCRABBLED WORD GAME
by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

DORRA

© 1981 Chicago Tribune-N.Y. News Synd. Inc.

BREPO

© 1981 Chicago Tribune-N.Y. News Synd. Inc.

YASMD

© 1981 Chicago Tribune-N.Y. News Synd. Inc.

DEWLOP

© 1981 Chicago Tribune-N.Y. News Synd. Inc.



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print answer here:



(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: FRAME LEAVE SLEIGH CIRCUS
Answer: There's no waiting at this kind of restaurant—SELF-SERVICE

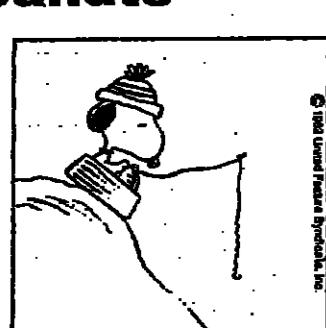
THE BETTER HALF

By Vinson

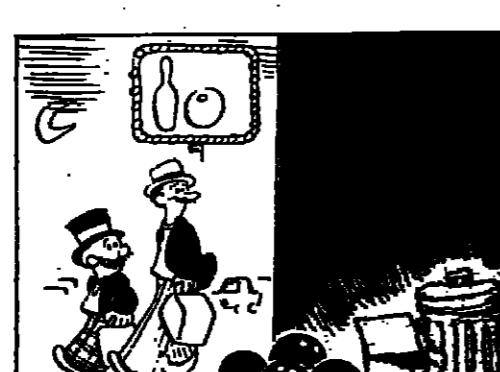


"I just got my favorite kind of call from your mother . . . LONG DISTANCE."

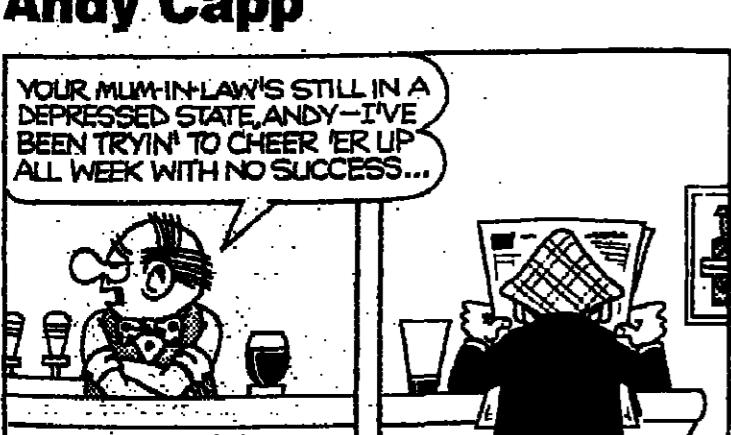
Peanuts



Mutt 'n' Jeff



Andy Capp



FORECAST FOR WEDNESDAY, JAN. 27, 1982

YOUR DAILY Horoscope

from the Carroll Righter Institute

GENERAL TENDENCIES: A day when you would be wise to conform to that which has proven to be successful in the past. Don't take any risks at this time and be sure to keep promises you have made.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) Make sure you handle current affairs before taking on a new project, be it at home or elsewhere. Make plans for the future.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) Being with congenials is wise now since others could get you into some kind of trouble. Be more active.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21) An associate may be in a bad mood and may want to argue or complain. Avoid this by keeping busy at your own duties.

MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to July 21) A good time to contact allies and make plans to have a brighter future. Steer clear of one who is jealous of you.

LEO (July 22 to Aug. 21) Try to cut down on unnecessary expenses. Financial experts can be most helpful if you contact them now.

VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) Take steps to improve your health and then delve into new interests that can help add to present abundance.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) Plan how to make your life more orderly, in both business and personal realms. Use extreme caution in travel today.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) Discuss future aims with trusted friends. Try to be more thrifty than you have in the past. Express happiness.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) Find a better method under which to operate in the future and get better results. Allies can be helpful now.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) Concentrate on your own duties today instead of worrying about others. Exercise care in handling financial affairs.

PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) There are opportunities for you to get ahead if you prepare for them now. Follow your hunches which are accurate now.

IF YOUR CHILD IS BORN TODAY . . . be or she will be concerned with big ventures while not being practical, so teach to get feet on the ground. Give the best education you can afford and life becomes a successful one. Teach to pay more attention to detail.

"The Stars impel, they do not compel." What you make of your life is largely up to you!

Yesterday's Puzzle Solved:

SWIM	GLAISIS	DOILE
WINE	MONOM	EVIDE
SEASIS	ABITRIL	MEIAL
THEHOPE	DIAMOND	REIS
CLARIB	DAITS	RUN
EINOC	ALINU	TODO
DIAJON	JIMBRADY	RISS
ESSIE	ADDIS	RIFLE
STEIN	ATHAM	MESSER
HICCO	LAIR	SIGNE
GRIDE	WAIAK	PERIT
MINDU	ALIEBIS	ABRID
SINOB	LAATI	LOPE

9 Ailing

10 Part of RSVP

11 Fodder

12 Aloof

13 Nicklaus

WORLD

Poland lurks in shadows as Geneva talks resume

GENEVA, Jan. 26 (Agencies) — Resuming their dialogue on the troubled state of East-West relations, Secretary of State Alexander Haig and Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko conferred in two private sessions today, still deeply divided over the military crackdown in Poland.

Even before their initial session began at the fortress-like U.S. mission here, the two statesmen were at a virtual impasse about Poland. Mr. Haig said that the issue was the lead item on his agenda, but Mr. Gromyko said he would not discuss the subject at all.

Their morning meeting in a brightly lit room at the American compound lasted 2 hours, 45 minutes — three-quarters of an hour longer than scheduled. No explanation was given by either side about the prolonged discussions.

The fact that Mr. Haig and Mr. Gromyko chose to lunch separately instead of continuing talks

over a meal reflected the frigidity of the first U.S.-Soviet high-level meeting since Poland's military crackdown six weeks ago.

At U.S. request, the meeting was shortened from two days to one day, and Mr. Haig announced he wanted to talk mainly about Poland instead of disarmament, originally planned as the top item on the agenda.

A reporter asked what they would talk about and about their views on the military crackdown in Poland.

"Patience, Patience," Mr. Gromyko replied, in English. About the reports that the Soviets are sending MiG-3 jet warplanes to Cuba? a reporter asked.

"You didn't hear me the first time," said Mr. Gromyko. "I said, patience, patience, young man..."

Reporters and the U.S. and Soviet staffs were then ushered out, and Mr. Haig and Mr. Gromyko and their interpreters were left to talk alone behind a closed door.

Mr. Haig, a slight smile across his face, sat on a leather couch under a portrait of Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev. Mr. Gromyko, a veteran of three decades of East-West negotiation, seated quietly on his couch, was stone-faced and sour.

Both men were heard by re-

porters to agree on one thing: the pools of camera crews and photographers which customarily film the opening minutes of such conferences are a nuisance.

A reporter asked what they would talk about and about their views on the military crackdown in Poland.

"Patience, Patience," Mr. Gromyko replied, in English. About the reports that the Soviets are sending MiG-3 jet warplanes to Cuba? a reporter asked.

"You didn't hear me the first time," said Mr. Gromyko. "I said, patience, patience, young man..."

Reporters and the U.S. and Soviet staffs were then ushered out, and Mr. Haig and Mr. Gromyko and their interpreters were left to talk alone behind a closed door.

Mr. Haig, a slight smile across his face, sat on a leather couch under a portrait of Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev. Mr. Gromyko, a veteran of three decades of East-West negotiation, seated quietly on his couch, was stone-faced and sour.

Both men were heard by re-



U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig (left) and Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko start talks in Geneva Tuesday (A.P. wirephoto)

Bonn considers shift in policy towards East

BONN, Jan. 26 (R) — The West German foreign ministry, worried by the way the Polish crisis has shown up differences between Bonn and its Western allies, has started thinking out loud about modifying policy towards Communist Eastern Europe.

The prospect of at least a change of tone in West German *ostpolitik* was raised in an internal policy study, quoted this week by the news magazine *Der Spiegel*, which said Bonn's stance faced

growing mistrust from other Western countries.

"In view of the differences of opinion between us and the U.S., and also between us and France, Britain and Italy, we cannot close our eyes to the way our *ostpolitik* increasingly threatens to contradict our alliance policy," it said.

The study was prepared earlier this month by the foreign ministry's planning group, apparently to serve as a basis for discussion within the government.

Embarrassed by the leak, officials said *Spiegel's* report was incomplete and therefore misleading but they did not go as far as to challenge its authenticity.

The study was said by a senior government source to be broadly in line with official thinking about possible changes in the accent placed on the *ostpolitik*.

But the source said there was no question of altering the substance of that policy, aimed at ensuring dialogue and co-operation with the Soviet Union and its allies.

Today's verdict did not directly concern Mr. Tanaka but was widely regarded as a further setback for a man who is still a political force.

The court found ANA Chairman Tokiji Wakasa, 67, guilty of perjury and of violating foreign exchange control laws and sentenced him to three years in prison suspended for five years.

Former ANA-President Naoki Watanabe received a 14-month jail term with a three-year stay. The four others got suspended sentences of from six to 10 months.

The six ANA defendants had pleaded not guilty to charges that included perjury in denying getting Lockheed kickbacks totalling about 160 million yen (\$700,000) for the purchase of Lockheed planes.

But the court said a crime was committed to create funds for political manoeuvring and other purposes.

Mr. Tanaka pleaded not guilty in 1977 to charges of taking a 500-million-yen bribe for his alleged pressure on ANA while in office and a violation of foreign exchange control laws.

The photograph showed him apparently alive and with a long beard grown in captivity.

The six-page communiqué contained attacks on NATO's role in Italy and last year's decision to deploy NATO Cruise missiles in Sicily but gave no details of the "people's trial" to which earlier communiques said "the Yankee pig Dozier" was being subjected.

"The defence of the West has been reduced to the safeguarding of American soil... in a criminal plan to preserve the world's greatest capitalist power by sacrificing the population of Europe," it said.

The document was immediately impounded by the anti-terrorist police, staff of the Giornale D'Italia said.

The polaroid picture of Gen. Dozier showed him holding a placard with the slogan: "The capitalist crisis generates imperialist war."

The general, senior U.S. officer at NATO's South East European Land Force headquarters in Verona, was snatched on Dec. 17 by four guerrillas, who tricked their way into his apartment disguised as plumbers.

His wife Judith and daughter Chery left Verona some days ago for an undisclosed destination, prompting local press speculation that the Red Brigades might have handed their captive over to a foreign secret service.

Investigators yesterday declined to comment on that possibility but said they were assuming the general was still in the hands of his original kidnappers.

Mujahedeen report strike

Tokyo sentences six in Lockheed kickback trials

TOKYO, Jan. 26 (R) — A district court trying the Lockheed Corporation pay-off case imposed suspended sentences of up to three years today on six current or former executives of a major Japanese domestic airline.

The defendants, of All Nippon Airways (ANA), were among 16 people implicated in the Lockheed trials, including ex-Prime Minister Kakuei Tanaka.

He is charged with receiving a 500 million yen (\$2.2 million) bribe from the American aircraft firm to promote the sale of its aircraft in Japan. ANA bought Lockheed TriStar planes under alleged indirect pressure from Mr. Tanaka.

The study was said by a senior government source to be broadly in line with official thinking about possible changes in the accent placed on the *ostpolitik*.

But the source said there was no question of altering the substance of that policy, aimed at ensuring dialogue and co-operation with the Soviet Union and its allies.

Today's verdict did not directly concern Mr. Tanaka but was widely regarded as a further setback for a man who is still a political force.

The court found ANA Chairman Tokiji Wakasa, 67, guilty of perjury and of violating foreign exchange control laws and sentenced him to three years in prison suspended for five years.

Former ANA-President Naoki Watanabe received a 14-month jail term with a three-year stay. The four others got suspended sentences of from six to 10 months.

The six ANA defendants had pleaded not guilty to charges that included perjury in denying getting Lockheed kickbacks totalling about 160 million yen (\$700,000) for the purchase of Lockheed planes.

But the court said a crime was committed to create funds for political manoeuvring and other purposes.

Mr. Tanaka pleaded not guilty in 1977 to charges of taking a 500-million-yen bribe for his alleged pressure on ANA while in office and a violation of foreign exchange control laws.

The photograph showed him apparently alive and with a long beard grown in captivity.

The six-page communiqué contained attacks on NATO's role in Italy and last year's decision to deploy NATO Cruise missiles in Sicily but gave no details of the "people's trial" to which earlier communiques said "the Yankee pig Dozier" was being subjected.

"The defence of the West has been reduced to the safeguarding of American soil... in a criminal plan to preserve the world's greatest capitalist power by sacrificing the population of Europe," it said.

The document was immediately impounded by the anti-terrorist police, staff of the Giornale D'Italia said.

The polaroid picture of Gen. Dozier showed him holding a placard with the slogan: "The capitalist crisis generates imperialist war."

The general, senior U.S. officer at NATO's South East European Land Force headquarters in Verona, was snatched on Dec. 17 by four guerrillas, who tricked their way into his apartment disguised as plumbers.

His wife Judith and daughter Chery left Verona some days ago for an undisclosed destination, prompting local press speculation that the Red Brigades might have handed their captive over to a foreign secret service.

Investigators yesterday declined to comment on that possibility but said they were assuming the general was still in the hands of his original kidnappers.

Mujahedeen report strike

Mauroy challenges U.S. demand on Europe to impose sanctions

BONN, Jan. 26 (R) — French Prime Minister Pierre Mauroy was quoted today as saying that the United States had no right to demand that its allies impose sanctions against the Soviet Union unless Washington was prepared to make similar sacrifices.

He told the West German magazine Stern that France was not very surprised when U.S. President Reagan imposed sanctions against Moscow and Warsaw last month.

But the way Reagan handled the question of sanctions, he could not expect a satisfactory answer from the Europeans," Mr. Mauroy told Stern.

"The Americans have no right to demand sanctions from the Europeans which impose difficult economic and social burdens on us as long as they themselves are not prepared to make comparable sacrifices," he said.

Mr. Mauroy said that historically, sanctions had had little effect.

"As far as Poland is concerned the matter is quite simple: those suppressing Poland have enough to eat, but Poland itself needs our help," he said in the interview released today.

France would honour its existing agreements with the Soviet Union, but would not enter into any new accords with Warsaw for the time being, he said.

Referring to West German reluctance to condemn the Polish rebellion too seriously for the crackdown in Poland, Mr. Mauroy spoke of "differing sensibilities" between Paris and Bonn, in the same way that the historical relationships of both countries with Poland differed.

It is quite unthinkable to supply financial help to a country whose people are suppressed at the present time," Mr. Mauroy continued in the interview released today.

France would honour its existing agreements with the Soviet Union, but would not enter into any new accords with Warsaw for the time being, he said.

Referring to West German reluctance to condemn the Polish rebellion too seriously for the crackdown in Poland, Mr. Mauroy spoke of "differing sensibilities" between Paris and Bonn, in the same way that the historical relationships of both countries with Poland differed.

It is quite unthinkable to supply financial help to a country whose people are suppressed at the present time," Mr. Mauroy continued in the interview released today.

France would honour its existing agreements with the Soviet Union, but would not enter into any new accords with Warsaw for the time being, he said.

Referring to West German reluctance to condemn the Polish rebellion too seriously for the crackdown in Poland, Mr. Mauroy spoke of "differing sensibilities" between Paris and Bonn, in the same way that the historical relationships of both countries with Poland differed.

It is quite unthinkable to supply financial help to a country whose people are suppressed at the present time," Mr. Mauroy continued in the interview released today.

France would honour its existing agreements with the Soviet Union, but would not enter into any new accords with Warsaw for the time being, he said.

Referring to West German reluctance to condemn the Polish rebellion too seriously for the crackdown in Poland, Mr. Mauroy spoke of "differing sensibilities" between Paris and Bonn, in the same way that the historical relationships of both countries with Poland differed.

It is quite unthinkable to supply financial help to a country whose people are suppressed at the present time," Mr. Mauroy continued in the interview released today.

France would honour its existing agreements with the Soviet Union, but would not enter into any new accords with Warsaw for the time being, he said.

Referring to West German reluctance to condemn the Polish rebellion too seriously for the crackdown in Poland, Mr. Mauroy spoke of "differing sensibilities" between Paris and Bonn, in the same way that the historical relationships of both countries with Poland differed.

It is quite unthinkable to supply financial help to a country whose people are suppressed at the present time," Mr. Mauroy continued in the interview released today.

France would honour its existing agreements with the Soviet Union, but would not enter into any new accords with Warsaw for the time being, he said.

Referring to West German reluctance to condemn the Polish rebellion too seriously for the crackdown in Poland, Mr. Mauroy spoke of "differing sensibilities" between Paris and Bonn, in the same way that the historical relationships of both countries with Poland differed.

It is quite unthinkable to supply financial help to a country whose people are suppressed at the present time," Mr. Mauroy continued in the interview released today.

France would honour its existing agreements with the Soviet Union, but would not enter into any new accords with Warsaw for the time being, he said.

Referring to West German reluctance to condemn the Polish rebellion too seriously for the crackdown in Poland, Mr. Mauroy spoke of "differing sensibilities" between Paris and Bonn, in the same way that the historical relationships of both countries with Poland differed.

It is quite unthinkable to supply financial help to a country whose people are suppressed at the present time," Mr. Mauroy continued in the interview released today.

France would honour its existing agreements with the Soviet Union, but would not enter into any new accords with Warsaw for the time being, he said.

Referring to West German reluctance to condemn the Polish rebellion too seriously for the crackdown in Poland, Mr. Mauroy spoke of "differing sensibilities" between Paris and Bonn, in the same way that the historical relationships of both countries with Poland differed.

It is quite unthinkable to supply financial help to a country whose people are suppressed at the present time," Mr. Mauroy continued in the interview released today.

France would honour its existing agreements with the Soviet Union, but would not enter into any new accords with Warsaw for the time being, he said.

Referring to West German reluctance to condemn the Polish rebellion too seriously for the crackdown in Poland, Mr. Mauroy spoke of "differing sensibilities" between Paris and Bonn, in the same way that the historical relationships of both countries with Poland differed.

It is quite unthinkable to supply financial help to a country whose people are suppressed at the present time," Mr. Mauroy continued in the interview released today.

France would honour its existing agreements with the Soviet Union, but would not enter into any new accords with Warsaw for the time being, he said.

Referring to West German reluctance to condemn the Polish rebellion too seriously for the crackdown in Poland, Mr. Mauroy spoke of "differing sensibilities" between Paris and Bonn, in the same way that the historical relationships of both countries with Poland differed.

It is quite unthinkable to supply financial help to a country whose people are suppressed at the present time," Mr. Mauroy continued in the interview released today.

France would honour its existing agreements with the Soviet Union, but would not enter into any new accords with Warsaw for the time being, he said.

Referring to West German reluctance to condemn the Polish rebellion too seriously for the crackdown in Poland, Mr. Mauroy spoke of "differing sensibilities" between Paris and Bonn, in the same way that the historical relationships of both countries with Poland differed.

It is quite unthinkable to supply financial help to a country whose people are suppressed at the present time," Mr. Mauroy continued in the interview released today.

France would honour its existing agreements with the Soviet Union, but would not enter into any new accords with Warsaw for the time being, he said.

Referring to West German reluctance to condemn the Polish rebellion too seriously for the crackdown in Poland, Mr. Mauroy spoke of "differing sensibilities" between Paris and Bonn, in the same way that the historical relationships of both countries with Poland differed.

It is quite unthinkable to supply financial help to a country whose people are suppressed at the present time," Mr. Mauroy continued in the interview released today.

France would honour its existing agreements with the Soviet Union, but would not enter into any new accords with Warsaw for the time being, he said.

Referring to West German reluctance to condemn the Polish rebellion too seriously for the crackdown in Poland, Mr. Mauroy spoke of "differing sensibilities" between Paris and Bonn, in the same way that the historical relationships of both countries with Poland differed.

It